



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Rabelais letter, it is proved by Birch-Hirschfeld (I, 216, Anm. 8), and generally accepted as final, that it was not addressed to a petty noble, but to Erasmus. I may with safety refer the reader to this source and to Th. Ziesing: *Erasmus ou Salignac?* Paris, 1887.

I acknowledge the truth of Professor Fontaine's statement, that there is some danger of exaggerating the thought-indebtedness of one author to another. In the published form of my paper this point will be found duly regarded. Such striking similarities, not only in content but even in form, as are noticed at pp. 43-44, 60, 64, 65, 66, 68, etc., of *Publications*, Vol. VIII, cannot be accidental, nor can they be explained by the resemblance of the life of the two men, but I have employed this view (cf. pp. 13-15) as a strong argument for their common *Weltanschauung*. As to the form of their works as a whole, I hold, even more strongly than does Professor Fontaine, that they cannot be compared in any way, nor have I attempted to do so.

The President of the Phonetic Section, Professor A. Melville Bell, gave a reception to the members of the Association, at his residence, 1525 Thirty-fifth Street, at 8 o'clock p. m.

MORNING SESSION (Friday, December 30).

The President called the Association to order at 10 o'clock.

Professor F. M. Warren, Chairman of the Committee on Place of Meeting, submitted the following report :

The Committee recommends that this Association hold an Extra Session next July, at Chicago, under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, in accordance with the special invitation extended by the World's Congress Auxiliary ; and that the next regular meeting of this Association be held at Washington, D. C., during the Christmas holidays of 1893, the exact date to be determined by the Executive Council.

This report was adopted.

The Secretary, Professor A. Marshall Elliott, as Chairman of the Committee for the revision of the "List of Colleges and of their Modern Language Teachers" (see *Proceedings* for

1891, p. xlv), reported progress, and offered the motion that the Committee be continued, with the newly elected Secretary as its Chairman.

The motion was adopted.

Professor A. Gudeman :

This meeting should not pass into history without an expression of our appreciation of the services of our retiring Secretary, Professor A. Marshall Elliott, who has during the entire existence of this Association devoted his energy and editorial skill to its organization and growth. I therefore beg to offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Modern Language Association of America, in convention assembled, sincerely regretting the retirement of its Secretary, Professor A. Marshall Elliott, hereby expresses its deep appreciation of his devoted and invaluable services in behalf of this Association.

Professor James W. Bright :

I wish to second this resolution and to re-echo heartily the sentiment with which it has been presented. Professor Elliott has been a zealous and indefatigable Secretary to this Association, but he has also been more than that ; he is its founder, and has done most in promoting it. With prophetic outlook, he knew how to lay the foundation of this structure, and his self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of scholarship and his enthusiastic work and guidance have made possible the building upon that foundation.

Professor A. Gerber :

As an amendment to the resolution offered by Professor Gudeman, I would add that the next volume of the *Publications* of this Association be dedicated to Professor Elliott.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Professor A. Marshall Elliott :

I cannot tell you how I am touched by the remarks that have been made and by the action just taken. My withdrawal from the office of Secretary is attended with sore regret, but it has become imperative with me. This Association came into existence through difficulties, but its success is, I hope, now assured. All that I have done would have been impossible without the strong support, the hopeful sentiment and the good will of the members of this Association. For all this I owe the warmest thanks.

The reading of papers was then resumed.

12. The Tales of Uncle Remus traced to the Old World.
By Professor A. Gerber, of Earlham College, Indiana.

Professor F. M. Warren :

The question as to the foreign sources of *Uncle Remus* came incidentally to my attention some years ago after reading the *Roman de Renard* and comparing it with the present tales of *Uncle Remus*. The similarity between *Uncle Remus* and the *Roman de Renard* seemed to me to be such as would indicate a very close connection—almost indicating a translation, the *Roman de Renard* being written 700 years ago and *Uncle Remus* some fifteen years ago. Of course, in the process of time, these stories must have been altered before reaching this country. Those that came from France were altered at a very recent date, and were translated from the French. At the end of my article on “Uncle Remus and the Roman de Renard” I made an appendix which seemed to throw light on the way those stories got into this country.

I found in a book published by Colonel Jones of Georgia, which many of you probably have read, given among the stories told by the Coast negroes, the story of the pail of butter which Dr. Gerber has referred to. The version in the story published by Colonel Jones differed somewhat from that in *Uncle Remus*, but it was an exact translation—I will not say word for word, but very often the sentences were an exact translation of the French story published by Cosquin in the *Contes populaires de Lorraine*. The negro story is in the dialect of the Coast negro, and my unfamiliarity with the negro dialect made it hard for me to read it, but I got the gist of it.

In *Uncle Remus* the story simply refers to the rabbit and the fox being at work, and the rabbit stealing off to eat up the butter in the well. In Cosquin's collection the story begins in this way: They are at work and the